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Talk of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

with Panamanian Journalists' Delegation

On September 1 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received and had a friendly talk with the editors-in-chief of "Matutino" and "El Panama-America," Panamanian papers, who were on a visit to our country as a Panamanian journalists' delegation.

According to a report from Panama, the September 13 issue of "Matutino" and the October 6 issue of "El Panama-America" carried in place of honour portraits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed the full text of the leader's talk with the editors-in-chief of these newspapers.

Follows the full text of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's talk.

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On behalf of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to warmly welcome you.

You are the first guests to visit our country as Panamanian journalists. So we received you as most distinguished guests, as we would a government delegation.

Your visit to our country will greatly help towards strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Panamanian peoples. I firmly believe that your visit to our country will mark an occasion for a more favourable development of relations between our two peoples.

Allow me to express my deep thanks to you for coming to our country and inspiring our people in their struggle for national reunification and socialist construction. I am also grateful for your good words for our country and our people and for me.

I am very glad to meet you envoys of the Panamanian people today and become an intimate friend with you.

You asked me a number of questions, which I am now going to answer briefly.

Let me begin with our educational policy.

Before entering upon the educational policy, I would like to brief you on the historical conditions of our country. Then, I think, you will have a correct understanding of our educational policy.

As you know, geographically ours is a small country situated between large countries. Its history is full of twists and turns. The feudal rulers, obsessed with flunkeyism, did not think of developing the country; they were split into factions and engrossed in factional strife, each backed by a great power. They scrambled for power, one faction supported by this great power and another by that great power. Therefore, our people were not in a position to acquire political knowledge or scientific and technological knowledge to develop the country.

As a result of the factional strife of the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers, our country was swallowed up by the Japanese imperialists in 1910 and our people were forced to live as colonial slaves for 36 years under Japanese imperialist rule.

Our people waged a valiant struggle to liquidate the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and liberate the homeland and, finally, in 1945 they vanquished Japanese imperialism and won national independence.

Through their nearly half a century's bitter experience of colonial slavery our people were firmly determined not to be deprived of the country by imperialists again. We are resolved to reunify the divided country by all means in our generation and build a rich and powerful country and hand it over to our posterity.

In order that the younger generation may not be oppressed and exploited by imperialism, we must bring them up to be dependable masters of the country.

Our country had a very few cadres of its own in the past. In order to build a sovereign and independent state, a country must have its own cadres who serve their people, their nation. Cadres decide everything. It cannot achieve its prosperity and progress unless it trains its own cadres for the nation.

In order to build a rich, powerful and civilized country, it is also necessary to raise the political and cultural standards of the entire people. Particularly when a small country wants to secure political independence and achieve economic self-support and self-defence in guarding the nation, all its people must be politically awakened and acquire highly developed science and technology.

Therefore, from the first days of liberation the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic defined the education of the people and the training of the nation's cadres as the most important task in building a new society and have directed great efforts to this work.

We are dedicating our primary efforts to the education and training of our youth and children, though our country is not yet well off and has quite a few difficulties. We are now devoting everything to the future. We underwent all sufferings, deprived of the right to study under the former colonial rule, and we are struggling to see that our rising generation lives in happiness, free of such sufferings, and are striving to bring them up to be full-fledged masters of a new society without exploitation and oppression.

In the education of our younger generation, we adhere to the policy of coordinating school, social and home education. We do not attach importance to school education only. It is true that school education is most important in the education of youth and children. However, school education alone is not enough to fully educate the young people. Only when it is properly bound with social and home education, is it possible to educate our youth and children in a revolutionary way and bring them up to be excellent cadres serving the nation.

In school, social and home education, our Party, basing itself on the principles of socialist pedagogy, puts main emphasis on training youth and children to have the spirit of socialist patriotism, the spirit of opposing imperialism and ardently loving the socialist homeland. This is our main educational line.

What is important in socialist pedagogy is to educate the younger generation to oppose imperialism and have the attitude of a master towards revolution. It is also important to educate the rising generation to endlessly love the socialist homeland and discard the antiquated and rotten elements of their national cultural heritage and traditions and develop good elements in keeping with the requirements of the reality.

Socialist pedagogy also demands that the younger generation is educated to like to work for the country and the people, take loving care of all the wealth created by the people and strive to acquire scientific knowledge and technology needed to build a good society.

In a word, the basic principle of socialist pedagogy is to educate people to be socialist patriots and new communist type of men who struggle with all devotion for the country and the people, with the collectivist spirit of "One for all and all for one".

We can say what I have mentioned above is the fundamental policy maintained by us for the education of youth and children. If you read some books written by us, I think, you will be able to know more specifically about our Party's policy of educating youth and children.

By carrying through our Party's educational policy our country has achieved many successes in the education of youth and children and in the training of the nation's cadres.

We had few technical personnel of our own right after liberation. Today, however, we have 600,000 graduates from universities and colleges or from higher technical schools.

The Japanese imperialists did not teach Koreans any technology before. Immediately after liberation our country had only several tens of university graduates. During Japanese imperialist rule our country had only one university—in Seoul. Even this single university had only literature and law faculties, not a technological faculty. So, we had only some lawyers and doctors but no scientists or technicians of our own.

After liberation we greatly treasured and took good care of the small number of intellectuals. Although they came from wealthy families, they had anti-imperialist consciousness and national revolutionary spirit, because, while studying, they had been subjected to national discrimination by the Japanese imperialists. Therefore, we generously enlisted and educated them to serve their nation and their people.

The intellectuals educated by us took an active part in the building of a new country and did a lot of work particularly in training the nation's technicians. As a result, we have a large army of our own cadres today.

Now, with our own cadres we conduct education, run factories and enterprises and excellently manage the state and society. We are greatly proud of this success. This success achieved by us is a shining victory for the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

We will strive to implement our Party's educational policy more thoroughly in the future.

An 11-year compulsory education is now in force in our country. It is a compulsory education of the highest form, comprising one-year compulsory preschool education and 10-year compulsory schooling.

By enforcing the 11-year compulsory education we are bringing up all members of the rising generation to be able builders of socialism and communism equipped with the perfect knowledge of secondary schooling.

We are also bending much efforts to the work to raise the level of the general knowledge of the working people and their cultural and technological level, while paying deep attention to the education of the rising generation.

The overwhelming majority of our adults could not study science and technology in the past owing to the heinous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The aged people who were denied the opportunity of receiving systematic education before have already graduated from the working people's schools and now study at the working people's middle schools set up at factories and enterprises. We will help all of them acquire the knowledge surpassing the level of middle school graduates.

We are also making sure that all the working people learn more than one technique. In this way, we intend to rapidly raise our country's level of science and technology which were backward before.

Working people and officials take to flunkeyism unless their scientific and technical level is high. If one falls behind others in science and technology, one naturally looks up to others and worships developed countries.

If one fails to develop one's national culture and art, one is forced to bring in foreign culture and art and unable to prevent the cultural penetration of imperialism. We strictly guard against the penetration into our country of all brands of decadent reactionary bourgeois culture and way of life disseminated by the imperialists.

In order to bar the cultural penetration of imperialism, it is necessary to create and develop Juche-based national culture and art. Juche-based national culture and art must be national in form and socialist in content and must effectively serve the masses of the people in their political and cultural life.

It is very important to educate cadres in raising the political and cultural level of society as a whole.

Only when the political and ideological level and technical and practical level of the cadres, the commanders of revolution, are high, is it possible to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction and satisfactorily solve the question of raising the cultural and technical level of all the working people.

I have heard that you visited the National Economy Institute yesterday. Our country has many such institutes of higher learning. There we train and re-educate officials of state and economic organs and management personnel of factories and enterprises.

In our country there is also the Higher Party School which trains and re-educates Party workers and there are communist colleges in provinces. In addition, there are schools to train officials of the working people's organizations, the International Relations College and military personnel training institutions. As you see, besides ordinary universities and colleges, our country has many institutions of higher learning to train and re-educate cadres for different spheres.

At these institutions of higher learning, we arm our cadres with our Party's revolutionary idea and policies and impart them knowledge needed to manage and operate state and economic organs, factories and enterprises in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Our country has also a system under which the entire people study.

Our Party regards study as a revolutionary task. We have established a revolutionary habit of study whereby the whole Party, all the people and the entire army study under the motto: "Studying is the first and foremost task for a revolutionary".

In addition, our country has a system whereby all the functionaries study more than two hours every day, after work. They also attend a lecture every Wednesday and study collectively half a day on Saturdays. And all cadres receive re-education at schools for one month every year, with their names kept on the rolls of their workplaces.

Because the whole country and everybody study in this way, our people's political and ideological level and cultural and technical level are rising quickly.

We are planning to increase the number of our intellectuals to one million in the near future by intensifying school education and thoroughly establishing the system under which the entire people study.

We are now striving to working-classize all our people. And we intend to intellectualize them in the future. The intellectualization of the working people sounds like turning them into petty-bourgeoisie. So we have not used this expression very often. But, today, by intellectuals we mean the revolutionary intellectuals of the working class, not the petty-bourgeois intellectuals as a stratum of the old society. Therefore, when all the working people have been working-classized, we may use the word intellectualization, I think.

Our present educational policy makes the state responsible for the education of the entire people. Thus, in our country, as many as 3.5 million children are growing up at nurseries and kindergartens under the care of the state and society and 4.5 million students are studying at schools of all levels from the primary school to the university. This means that more than half of the population, in addition to those who study while on the job, receive education at the expense of the state. Educating more than half of the population at state expense involves large spendings. However, we do not regard it as a burden; we are proud of it. It is rather hard for us now but the prospects are very bright.

Our people educated by our Party will never again be subjugated by the imperialists or return to the society where exploitation and oppression prevail. Nor will they take to flunkeyism. They will take part in socialist construction as masters with high national pride and confidence. Through the active struggle of our people our country will be turned into a more prosperous socialist state and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland be definitively achieved.

I can tell you many more things if I go into the details of our educational policy. But I think my answer has basically resolved your question.

Now, on the question of Korea's reunification.

Our people have struggled for the country's reunification for nearly 30 years since it was divided into the north and the south because of the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists.

The struggle for national reunification in our country is a struggle between the patriots and the traitors. We are energetically struggling for the complete independence and reunification of the country, whereas the south Korean authorities are manoeuvring to perpetuate the division, still leaving one half of the country to the imperialists. The reunification is patriotic and the division is treacherous.

I am not going to slander the south Korean authorities or dig down their past in your presence. But, to tell the truth, their treacheries began as far back as before liberation. When we were fighting the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the south Korean authorities betrayed the nation and served as officers in the Japanese imperialist army.

We cannot tolerate the south Korean authorities obstructing national reunification and selling south Korea to the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists today. Our people will decisively frustrate all the manoeuvres of the partitionists and surely win the cause of national reunification.

The position of the Government of our Republic with regard to the question of national reunification is clear. We hold that this question must be solved independently on democratic principles by peaceful means without any interference from outside forces. This is our invariable position.

We have advanced numerous concrete proposals for the independent, peaceful solution of the question of the country's reunification and made every possible effort for their implementation.

Most typical of our recent proposals is the five-point proposition of national reunification announced in June last year. The keynote of this proposition is to eliminate the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south; materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts; convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations in the north and south; institute a North-South Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo; and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Our five-point proposition for national reunification is a most just proposition which correctly reflects the will and desire of the entire Korean people; it is a most reasonable proposition acceptable to anyone who really wants the country to be reunified. Therefore, all the people throughout north and south Korea as well as the broad strata of the world's people are actively supporting and hailing our proposition.

The US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities, however, are dead set against our just proposition for national reunification.

The US imperialists and Japanese militarists are working to hamper the reunification of Korea and permanently divide the north and south of our country into "two Koreas". Because only by perpetuating the partition of our country, can they reduce south Korea to their permanent military base and commodity market.

Through the North-South Joint Statement of 1972, the south Korean authorities solemnly pledged to the whole nation that they would endeavour to reunify the country independently and peacefully. However, encouraged by the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists, they have gone back on this pledge and are taking the course of further intensifying their manoeuvres to divide the nation. Following the US imperialists' "two Koreas" policy, they insist that the north and south of Korea should enter the UN separately. They mean to freeze and perpetuate the division of our nation.

The south Korean authorities are zealously stepping up the "two Koreas" plot on the one hand and, on the other, intensifying the fascist repression of the south Korean people as never before. By doing this, they are attempting to prolong their crumbling ruling system even for a few days.

These manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities cannot but encounter a strong resistance of the people. Enraged at the schemes of internal and external partitionists to perpetuate the split of the nation and the south Korean reactionaries' manoeuvres for fascistization, the south Korean people have valiantly risen in a struggle against them.

Last spring there was the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in south Korea, and this alone clearly shows how bravely the south Korean people are fighting.

The persistent struggle of the south Korean youth, students and people scared the south Korean reactionaries, so that they bestially suppressed it under the cloak of "Anti-Communism". In a little more than three months from last April, the south Korean authorities arrested and imprisoned over 2,800 south Koreans of various strata including youths and students and monstrously sentenced many of them to death on the absurd charge of being "Communists".

In south Korea today anyone who opposes the present south Korean rulers, whether he is a student or an intellectual or a religious man, is made a target of repression, a victim of "Anti-Communism". As you know, the south Korean reactionaries brought poet Kim Ji Ha to the military tribunal and imposed life imprisonment on him on a charge of having written a poem that criticized them. They put on trial and have been repressing Kim Dae Jung who ran "for presidency" on the ticket of the New Democratic Party in the 1971 "presidential election". They kidnapped him in Japan in broad daylight because he had opposed their treacherous policies. Recently the south Korean reactionaries imprisoned a Catholic bishop named Chi Hak Sun.

At present the south Korean reactionaries are harshly punishing many people on charges of having connections with us. However, they have no connections at all with us nor are they Communists. They are patriots who demand the reunification of the country and democratization of south Korean society; they are ordinary youths and students, intellectuals and religious people of south Korea.

It is not on our orders that the south Korean people and personages of various sections are fighting against the south Korean reactionaries. As we always say, where there is oppression there will be resistance and where there is resistance there will be the revolutionary struggle of the people. A revolutionary struggle is inevitable when the south Korean authorities are cruelly trampling down and repressing the people under the cloak of "Anti-Communism".

The struggle the south Korean people are waging today is a patriotic struggle to prevent a permanent split of the nation and accelerate the reunification of the country; it is a righteous struggle for the democratization of south Korean society.

A widespread movement is now under way in many countries to condemn the south Korean reactionaries' row of fascist suppression and save the arrested and imprisoned youth, students and figures of various circles in south Korea. The press of the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries and even prime ministers of capitalist countries protest and denounce the south Korean reactionaries' fascist manoeuvres going against the trend of the times.

We firmly support the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy. We regard it as our lofty national duty to support and encourage their patriotic struggle.

If the struggle against fascism and for democracy is crowned with victory and a democratic figure takes over power in south Korea, our people will be able to achieve the country's reunification at an early date by means of establishing an all-Korea unified government with the united efforts of the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the democratic forces in south Korea.

Next, you asked me what influence the Juche idea can exert on the third world people's struggle to achieve independence and social and economic progress. Let me answer it briefly.

It is more correct to say that our Juche idea is evoking a strong sympathy among the world's people and, especially, among the third world's people than to say that it has influence on the revolutionary struggle of the third world people.

Today the Juche idea is capturing a great sympathy among many people of the world. I think this is primarily because this idea conforms with the aspirations of the world people for independence.

Ours is an era when peoples demand independence. Today even the capitalist nations, to say nothing of the socialist nations, want to take the road of independence and, especially, the third world people who were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists over a long period are advancing under the uplifted banner of independence.

The Juche idea is an idea we propounded for the first time, proceeding from the requirements of the Korean revolution and basing ourselves on the experience of the Korean revolution. But it also fully accords with the aspirations of the world's people.

In my opinion, the Juche idea is arousing a great response among the third world people, also because it points to the most correct way to struggle for the building of a new life for the third world people.

Now the third world people have before them the task of consolidating the already won national independence and achieving the prosperity of their countries. The principal

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Parliamentary Delegation of Republic of India

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 21 the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker of the Lower House of the Republic of India, and his wife and Godey Murahari, Vice-Chairman of the Upper House of the Republic of India.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman, and Ho Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman, of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were on hand.

Also present there was R.K. Jerath, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to our country of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker of the Lower House, and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the leader the best wishes and greetings from His Excellency Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of the Republic of India, and Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister.

The leader expressed thanks for this and asked the delegation to convey, upon returning home, his greetings to His Excellency President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Her Excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Saying that they were very happy to fully understand the Juche idea prppounded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and the programme and policies set forth by His Excellency President through their visit to Korea, the head of the delegation noted that they fully agreed with the policies set forth by His Excellency President and learned a lot of things from the policies laid down by His Excellency President.

Saying that His Excellency President has built Korea very wonderfully on the principle of self-reliance and this time they have acquainted themselves well with the great progress and successes made by the Korean people in the fields of ideology, technology and culture, the head of the delegation stressed that all the successes achieved by the Korean people were the fruition of the inspiring leadership of His Excellency President.

We fully agree with the policy that calls for the settlement of the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful, democratic and independent way, the head of the delegation noted. He said that Korea's reunification must be realised by the Korean people themselves without interference of any imperialist, colonialist power.

The leader expressed thanks to the head of the delegation for his high appreciation of our work and successes and support to our policy of national reunification.

Referring to our consistent stand and fair and aboveboard proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the leader said that we would continue to perseveringly fight for the reunification of the Korean nation and adhere to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

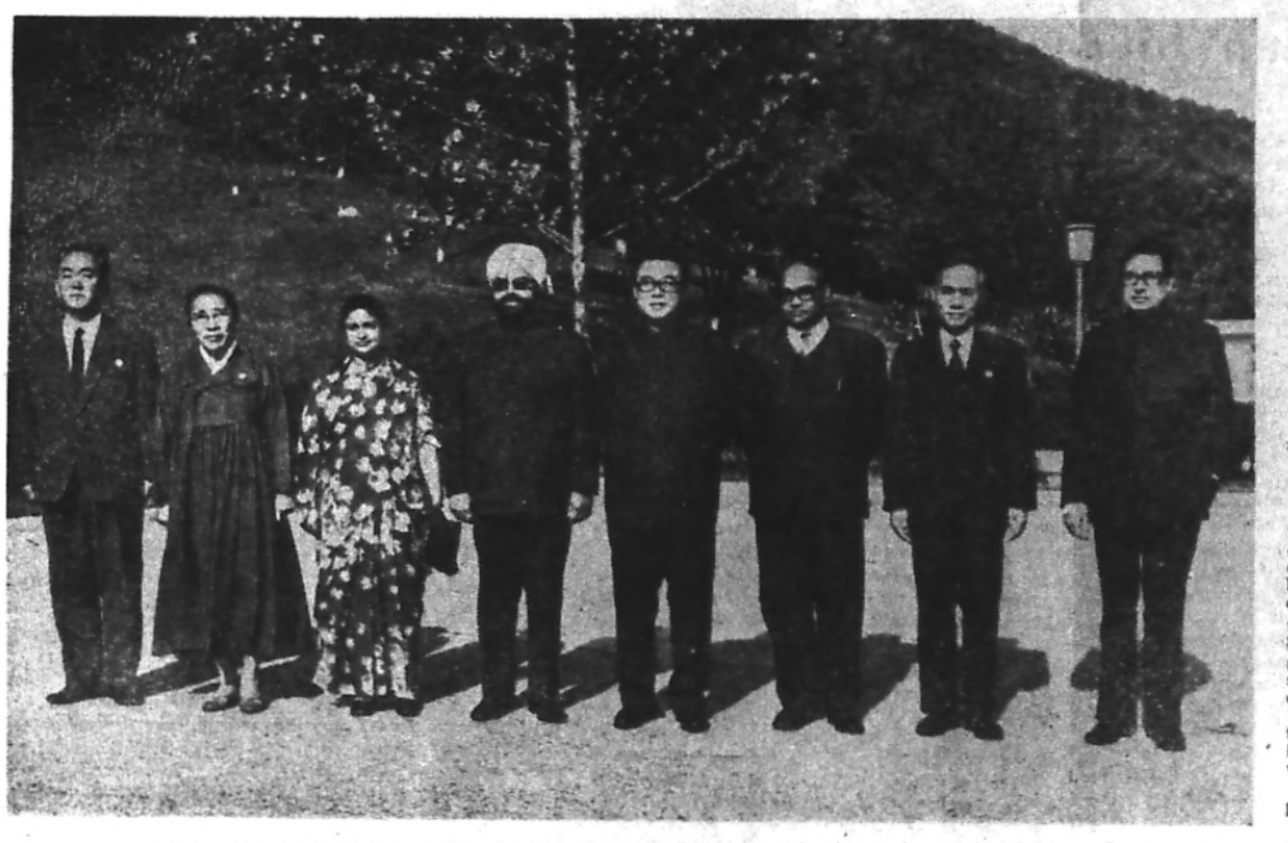
The leader spoke about strengthening and developing solidarity and cooperation between Korea and India on the basis of independence.

Expressing thanks to the leader for his fine words, the head of the delegation said that through the current visit to Korea they came to know well the brilliant feats achieved by His Excellency President in the struggle to develop Korea and build her better, especially, his great successes achieved in the struggle to settle the problems concerning the third world.

The head of the delegation wished the leader good health and a long life and great success in his future work in all fields.

The delegation presented the leader with a gift of good wishes.

On the same day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon in honour of the Indian guests.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India after receiving them

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to the Arab Summit Conference greeting its opening. The message reads:

To Arab Summit Conference

Rabat

Allow me to extend, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own, warm congratulations and greetings to the Arab Summit Conference and the entire delegates to the conference.

The current Arab Summit Conference is of great significance in the struggle of the Arab people against imperialism and Zionism and for the Arab liberation and unity.

The Korean people always actively support and encourage the just struggle of the entire Arab people against the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for regaining the occupied Arab land, restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and defending the national dignity.

The experiences of the October war last year clearly show that if Arab countries fight in unity they will be fully capable of administering a fatal blow to the imperialists and accomplish the common cause of the Arab people.

The strengthening of the unity of the Arab people also greatly contributes to promoting the anti-imperialist common cause of the third world people.

Convinced that the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and Arab people standing on the anti-imperialist common front will further strengthen and develop in all fields in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish your conference great successes in its work.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, October 25, 1974

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** and Premier of the Administration Council Comrade **Kim Il** sent telegrams to the Party and government leaders of various countries in reply to their messages and letters greeting the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent replies to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolaevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the DRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the DRVN; **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the PRG, RSVN; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Manea Manescu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Acting President of the CSR; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR; Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Horst Sindermann**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; and Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Personal Letter and Gift to President of Republic of Togo

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, received on October 10 the government economic delegation of our country headed by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, on a visit to Togo, according to a report from Lome.

On the occasion the head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the Togolese President a personal letter of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his gift, the technicolor documentary film entitled "The Visit of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, to Our Country".

Deeply moved to receive the personal letter and gift of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Togolese President said: **I deem it an infinite honor and joy to receive a personal letter and gift from great His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, my intimate friend and brother.**

Referring to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country, the President stressed:

The question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves peacefully because it is an internal affair of the Korean people.

For the solution of Korean question, the US troops must be driven out of south Korea at an early date. Korea's reunification must be realized not by force of arms, but peacefully and independently. Therefore, the Togolese people and the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People took on September 17 the step of severing diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppet clique and expelling the members of the "embassy" here.

The Togolese people will invariably and actively support in the future, too, the policy of Korea's independent reunification put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

Then the President wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

Present on the occasion were Chong Tae Hwa, DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Togo, and Koudjolou Dogo, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Togo.

(KCNA)

The Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from New Soviet Ambassador to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received credentials from Gleb Alexandrovich Kriulin, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to our country, on October 25.

Present at the credentials ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung congratulated the ambassador upon his assumption of office as new ambassador of the Soviet Union to our country and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere.

(Continued from Page 1)

question here is whether to take the road to capitalism or the road to socialism. If the third world countries take the road to capitalism, they may be enslaved again by the imperialists. This is why many countries of the third world are now advancing toward socialism.

If they are to take the road to socialism, it is necessary for the third world countries to learn from the experiences of socialist countries. But their experiences are not entirely applicable to the third world countries. Therefore, if they want to follow the road to socialism, the third world countries should apply the experiences of socialist countries in order to meet the interests of their peoples and their specific conditions. In other words, they must have the stand of Juche.

The Juche idea is an idea that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the people and the motive force of revolution and construction also lies in the masses of the people.

The master of revolution in each country is its people. They should have the attitude of a master towards the revolution in their country and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by their own efforts in keeping with the interests of its people and the specific conditions of their country.

Our experience tells that it is very harmful to mechanically apply foreign experience in the building of socialism. This can be compared to the fact that food can be digested well only when one chews it well but if one swallows it up instead of chewing it well, one will suffer from indigestion. One chews food and swallows it if it suits his taste and spews it if it does not. Likewise, one must accept foreign experience when it meets the interests of his people and the specific conditions of his country and must reject it when it does not.

When foreigners ask us to tell about our experience, we always say that our experience may not be applicable to the actual conditions of other countries and that, therefore, they must use it only for their reference and acquire their own experience that will suit the specific conditions of their own countries.

It is by no means an easy job for one to hold fast to independence in revolution and construction and work out correct lines and policies in conformity with the interests of one's people and the specific conditions of one's country.

Our people, taking the Juche idea as their guiding compass, have thoroughly embodied the Juche idea in all the political, economic, military and cultural spheres, and thereby won a great victory in the revolution and construction. This great victory won by our people in the building of a new life clearly proves the correctness and vitality of the Juche idea.

If the countries of the third world are to consolidate the already won national independence and firmly uphold independence in politics, they should achieve economic independence. It is important for the third world countries to strengthen economic and technical cooperation among them in achieving their economic independence.

We maintain that the third world countries must not only unite politically but also cooperate economically and technically.

At present the third world countries are waging a vigorous struggle to protect their natural resources. At the UN Special Conference on Raw Material and Development held some time ago, the third world countries struggled in unity to protect their resources. The recent third UN Conference on Sea Laws held in Venezuela discussed the question of 200-mile territorial waters and the question of economic waters. It is very good that the third world people are struggling like this to protect their territory and resources in their territorial waters.

The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' pillage but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives. It is very important here for the third world countries to exchange each other's good experience and techniques and cooperate with each other economically.

The third world countries not only possess abundant resources but also have plenty of experience and techniques that can be exchanged each other.

As we said some time ago when we met Peruvian correspondents, the fish processing technique is developed in Peru and we may learn this technique. We may also learn the oil processing technique from Arab countries.

Our country also has good experiences and techniques that can be passed on to other countries. For example, we can pass on our experience of irrigation to the third world countries. Agricultural irrigation has already been completed in our country. We are very proud of this.

Though the third world countries are on the road of development, each of them has a few kinds of useful techniques.

Today there are one hundred and more developing third world countries. If each of these countries exchanges one good experience and technique, it can have one hundred good experiences and techniques. If each of them exchanges ten, it can have 1,000 good experiences and techniques. Therefore, if the third world countries increase economic and technical cooperation, they can do a tremendous thing and achieve their economic independence in a short period, without relying on great powers.

The third world countries must quickly achieve economic independence, along with political independence, by strengthening economic and technical cooperation. In the past a few great powers lorded it over the world. But now the third world people who make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population must become masters of the world.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the struggle of the Panamanian people to secure their complete and practical sovereignty and legitimate rights in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people fully support the Panamanian people's struggle to put an end to the US imperialist occupation of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone and win complete and practical sovereignty and legitimate rights.

The Panamanian people have waged a strenuous struggle to restore the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone. Especially, these days the Panamanian people are dynamically waging a mass struggle to terminate the US imperialists' colonial domination and plunder of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone and achieve their legitimate rights.

The Panamanian people's struggle to win their sovereignty and legitimate rights in the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone is a righteous struggle to guarantee their territorial integrity and defend their national sovereignty and national dignity.

In the name of the Korean people, we express firm solidarity with the Panamanian people in their righteous struggle.

Geographically Korea and Panama are far away from each other. But the Korean people have always followed with keen interests the struggle of the Panamanian people.

Since General Omar Torrijos Herrera took power in 1968, the Government of the Republic of Panama has been enforcing progressive policies which accord with the interests of the Panamanian people.

The Government of the Republic of Panama has taken a number of measures—agrarian reform, democratization of the educational system, nationalization of power industries, organization of agricultural co-operatives, and restriction on the acquisition of profits by the US imperialist monopolies and big local capitalists. All these measures are very progressive ones to defend national independence and sovereignty and achieve the prosperity of the country.

Especially, it is very good that the Panamanian people are demanding independence. This shows that our two peoples have common ideas and standpoints. The Government of the Republic of Panama calls for 200-mile sea limit. This position is same with ours.

We actively support all the revolutionary measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Panama and the valorous struggle of the Panamanian people.

We also fully support and highly estimate the independent policies pursued by General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Our people regard the Panamanian people's victory as their own. The DPRK Government and the Korean people are firmly convinced that the courageous Panamanian people will win complete national independence and sovereignty at an early date, rallied close around General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

The US imperialists are now infringing not only on the Panamanian people's independence and sovereignty but also on the Korean people's independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people and the Panamanian people are struggling against the common enemy and fighting for the common goal and ideal. The Korean people will always stand firm by the fighting Panamanian people in the battle against the common enemy and give active support and encouragement to the Panamanian people in the just struggle.

I hope that our two peoples will further cement friendship and solidarity and advance shoulder to shoulder in the joint struggle against imperialism.

Let me conclude my answers to your questions. Thank you for your kind attention.

You are a mission that has built an arch bridge of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Panama. I again warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Let us work together to materialize more frequent visits between our two peoples in the future.

I hope you will visit our country again.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Wreaths to Cemetery of CPV Fallen Fighters

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, sent wreaths to the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, and the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang county, South Pyongan Province, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the CPV entry into the Korean war.

The wreaths sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were laid on the spot on October 24.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, and Chong Dong Ik, Pang Ung Gi, Kim Hak Son and Ryu Chun Song, cadres of local Party and government bodies, generals of the Korean People's Army and personages concerned.

Also present there were Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador, and Tie Lei, Military Attache, and staff members, of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang.

Chen Chien-wu, Member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the side of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, and Miao Chieh, Chief of the CPV Liaison Office, were on hand.

The attendants laid the wreaths sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPV, and observed a moment's silence.

The attendants looked round the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and the cemetery of CPV fallen fighters.

A letter to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants at the "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" which was held in Tokyo. The letter reads:

Respected Your Excellency President KIM IL SUNG

Pyongyang

Today we held a "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" in Tokyo under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" and the seminar was highly successful.

In particular, we express profound thanks to Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung for seeing that the delegation of the parliamentary group of your country attended the seminar as a guest and made a congratulatory speech overflowing with solidarity and friendship as a comrade-in-arms studying the Juche idea together, thereby deeply impressing and infinitely inspiring all the attendants.

Delivered at the seminar today was the report under the title "The Ideological and Theoretical System of President Kim Il Sung and the Basic Viewpoint of Our Studies". Also read out there were the study papers entitled "The Juche Idea and Its Evolution", "The Embodiment of the Juche Idea and the Leadership of President Kim Il Sung over the Masses", "The Reunification of North and South Korea and the South Korean Question" and "Contradictions among the US, Japanese and South Korean Reactionaries and the Historical Understanding of the Present Time".

Young workers, teachers and activists of all sections belonging to the "Study Society of the Juche Idea" from local areas expressed their firm resolution at the seminar.

Through the report and papers we learned that the system of ideas and theories founded by you President Kim Il Sung is based on the Juche idea—man is the master of everything, it is also for the good of man that nature and society are transformed, man is the most precious treasure and is the most powerful in the world—and it gives the first formulation as a universal theory that the revolution and construction in each country are pushed ahead by the independence and creativeness of its people through the embodiment of the Juche idea.

We also learned more deeply than ever before that the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung has carried forward Marxism-Leninism and, at the same time, brought it creatively to a higher level in conformity with the demands of the new stage of the development of world history at which the revolution and construction work of the people aspiring to national liberation for the restoration of independence and for democracy, peace and socialism are being carried out in a concrete form in all regions and countries on the globe.

What runs through the report and papers is that the ideas and theories of Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung and the policies, their embodiment, form an original, integral system.

We have reached a conclusion that the theoretical system covering so vast spheres is an ism and the system of ideas and theories of you President Kim Il Sung is Kimilsungism. Kimilsungism was proclaimed in the "Declaration" of the seminar.

The current seminar was attended by more than 600, whose scale was far bigger than the seminar on President Kim Il Sung's writings, and the number of participating organizations reached over 50.

Also attending the seminar were friends from the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange, "the Korean Film Appreciating Association" and the short course for Korean language (the International Labour Movement Research Association).

Particularly, the active participation of many friendly Korean nationals in Japan in the seminar demonstrated the unity and solidarity between the peoples of Japan and Korea.

This success made at the seminar today patently shows that the Juche idea is gradually displaying great vitality among the Japanese people.

We can say that it also reflects the interest of the Japanese people in Korea which has been heightened by the Kim Dae Jung case and other cases. And it is an expression of the counter-attack of the Japanese people on the manoeuvres to shift the responsibility for the "August 15 shooting incident" on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and on the plot to suppress Chongryon and the democratic forces of Japan with it as a pretext.

As Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung taught, it is an irresistible trend of the times that today the world's people take the road of independence and independence and self-support are raised as the most important task at present in Japan and other capitalist countries, to say nothing of the socialist countries and the third world countries.

The reactionary forces of Japan, while trampling underfoot the fundamental principle "of not possessing, bringing in and using nuclear weapons", allow the US nuclear weapons to find their way into Japan and continuously deceive the people. Recently this fact was exposed, inviting indignation of Japanese people of broad sections.

Furthermore, the reactionary forces, in tandem with the United States, are again making inroads into south Korea and are continuously in vicious collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. No doubt their acts trample down peace, democracy, independence and self-support in Japan.

We support the North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles for the reunification of Korea put forward by Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung and heartily support and encourage the patriotic and just struggle of the south Korean people against the "two Koreas" plot and for the reunification of the north and the south.

We are also resolved to oppose the repressive manoeuvres of the reactionaries within and without against Chongryon, defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, support their struggle and strengthen solidarity with it.

We harden our determination to further raise the level of research and study of Kimilsungism with today's seminar as an occasion and strengthen the work to widely propagate and disseminate it among the Japanese people of broader sections.

In conclusion we heartily wish, in the name of the entire attendants of the seminar, good health and a long life to Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

Long live the immortal Juche idea!

Long live friendship between Japan and Korea!

The "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea"

Tokyo, Japan, October 13, 1974

Li Bo Ik—Grandmother of Korea

Li Bo Ik is grandmother of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Born into a poor tenant peasant's family on May 31, 1876, she was compelled to work hard and harshly exploited by the landlord from her childhood. She was so industrious as not to allow herself even a short time for rest.

In spite of double and treble exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords, she made every possible effort to bring up her sons and grandsons as ardent patriots and indomitable revolutionaries.

She would tell them that in order to do a great work to win back the country they should have a strong determination. She actively encouraged Kim Hyong Jik, her eldest son, in his revolutionary activities and helped him as much as she could.

She would fight resolutely against the enemy, the Japanese imperialists, in the teeth of their surveillance, suppression and persecution. This is to be seen from the following story. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Japanese imperialists employed all kinds of vicious and tricky methods to bring the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung into "submission", and tried to win her favour. At this, her attitude toward the enemy was determined and defiant.

In the late 1930's the Japanese imperialists were driven into a hopeless, defensive position as they sustained one setback after another because of the superb strategy and tactics and protean tactics of guerrilla warfare created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero. Realizing that military might alone was not sufficient, they foolishly tried to make him "submit" to them by sending to his house at Mangyongdae renegades who had dropped out from the revolutionary ranks.

They approached Li Bo Ik with honeyed words, saying: "We were told that imperial Japan would designate General Kim Il Sung as the commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army when he submits to it. At the instruction from the government we are going to take you to Mt. Paekdu-san and fetch out of the mountain General Kim Il Sung in distress...."

At this she retorted unflinchingly, saying:

"Once a man dies, I think he can not come to life again. Is it true that my grandson who was reported dead in the newspapers three years ago is still living? I will not go even if they appoint him to a post of the commander of the Kwantung Army or higher post. My heart almost breaks to think that Kim Hyong Jik, my son, was killed by the Japs. I will not go to fetch my grandson."

When she learned that the rumour spread by the cunning Japanese imperialists was entirely groundless and that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, her eldest grandson, was crushing the enemy, leading the Korean revolution to victory with the destiny of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, her joy knew no bounds.

Therefore, Li Bo Ik made up her mind to fight staunchly keeping to the national principle, as becomes the grandmother of the national hero Comrade Kim Il Sung, even if she would be killed at the hands of the enemy.

Unable to attain their aim by threat, blackmail and deception, the enemy took her to Popyong, Huchang county, on the Amnok-gang River in blizzard, 1,000 *ri* far from Mangyongdae, put her up in "Apgang Inn" and foolishly tried to use her to make the great leader "submit" to them.

The enemy even took her out to the snowstorm-driving wilderness and the dense forests in the northeast China and persecuted and appeased her in every way. At times they forced her to write a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung so as to bring him into "submission."

Li Bo Ik flatly rejected their dirty demand and sternly scolded the stooges:

"You dogs are blinded by money, and sell the country and the people to the enemy. My Song Ju is a commander fighting for our country with his life.... If you kill me, my Song Ju will not leave you unpunished."

They trembled at her thundering words and dared not to touch her. She flustered them like this and returned to Mangyongdae.

Indeed, Li Bo Ik was mother of a revolutionay and grandmother of the great revolutionary.

Even when she bade farewell to her sons and grandsons who were leaving home for the revolution with the aim of restoring the lost country, her face beamed with a smile because she had a strong conviction that they would be crowned with victory in the future.

Her eldest son Kim Hyong Jik, her eldest daughter-in-law Kang Ban Sok, her second son Kim Hyong Gwon and her second grandson Kim Chol Ju fought bravely and laid down their lives in the sacred war for the freedom and liberation of the people. Sad news about their death reached her in succession. However, she did not shed tears but felt the burning urge to take revenge upon the enemy a thousand and one times, and her iron-strong conviction in a sure victory for the righteous struggle never weakened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialists, realized the cause of national restoration and returned home in triumph. And then he visited his native place, Mangyongdae, where his grandmother lived.

"Oh, you're back home at last! Am I dreaming or awake?"

"When I look at you, I feel my lifelong sorrows all melting away!... But why have you come alone? Where have you left your father and mother? They should have come with you!..."

These moving words were what the grandmother said hugging her grandson who returned home after an elapse of 20 years. Now 70 years old, her head had grey hair as if telling her life full of severe trials.

After the country's liberation, she spent the rest of her life in doing farm work diligently at Mangyongdae out of a desire to contribute to the cause of the country even a little.

She died on October 18, 1959, and fifteen years have passed since then.

Our people look back with the warm feeling of respect for the lofty life of Li Bo Ik, an ardent patriot, who actively helped her sons and grandsons in their revolutionary activities without abandoning the patriotic principle in spite of all sorts of maltreatment and persecution by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and fought stoutly against them.

She is no longer with us. But her indomitable fighting spirit and her brilliant life that went through years of storm and stress will shine for ever in the history of our people.

Kwon O Sik

(Continued from Page 2)

the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a reply to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Samdech **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the RGNUC.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, cabled replies to Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Aristides Pereira**, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, and **Luis Cabral**, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; and Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Burundi.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent replies to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **Muhammad Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Lieutenant Colonel **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen; Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; Colonel **Mousa Traore**, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, Founder and Chairman of the Zaire People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire; **Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo**, life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; General **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda; **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Lieutenant Colonel **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Dahomey; **El Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia; General **Gabriel Ramanantsoa**, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy; Lieutenant Colonel **Seyni Kountche**, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger; **Ngarta Tombalbaye**, President of the Republic of Chad; **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; **A.D. Kamara**, Acting President of the Republic of Gambia; **Sabah Al-Salem Al Sabah**, Emir of State of Kuwait; **Anthony Joseph Mamo**, Governor-General of the State of Malta; **Dominic Mintoff**, Premier of the State of Malta; **the Revolution Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic**; **Maria Estela Martinez de Peron**, President of the Republic of Argentina; **Carl Gustaf**, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland; **Olav the Fifth**, King of the Kingdom of Norway; **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; **Kristjan Eldjarn**, President of the Republic of Iceland; **Chaudhri Fazal Elahi**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; General **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India; **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran; **Mohammed Daoud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; **Mohammed Ullah**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; **Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Badlishah**, King of Malaysia; Dr. **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore; and **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldive Islands.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Major General **Mohammed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, greeting the 5th anniversary of the victory of the October 21 revolution in Somalia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, greeting the 10th anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message to Lieutenant General **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi, greeting the successful conclusion of the work of the Extraordinary Congress of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and the latter's re-election as General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Imperial Majesty **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran, on the occasion of the latter's birthday and the national day of Iran.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message to Lieutenant Colonel **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Dahomey, greeting the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the revolution of Dahomey.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution, the national holiday of the Congolese people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Lieutenant Colonel **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, in reply to his greetings sent on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the revolution in the ARY.

BIG SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY KOREAN WORKERS, AN EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY TO THE LEADER

Heavy Machines and Equipment Manufactured

Now throughout the country a vigorous campaign for the huge building of socialism is going on to increase its economic strength several times in a short time. This necessarily creates a big demand for heavy machines and equipment and confronts the engineering industry with new tasks.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"An important task now facing the engineering industry is to increase the production of heavy machines and sets of plants."

Our militant machine builders, who are infinitely loyal to the great leader and always ready to accept his teachings unconditionally and who never drop their work without seeing them through, boldly buckled down to the manufacturing of heavy machines and equipment. They succeeded in turning out various heavy machines of good quality in a brief time. Behind this success are the full display of the spirit of self-reliance and effective use of the already-laid material and technical basis of the engineering industry.

200,000 kva Transformer

The workers and technicians of the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant produced a 200,000 kva transformer in a little over one month.

The workers here who were out to realize the leader's grand plan for production of large-size, modern and high-speed electrical machines already turned out the greater quantities of 50,000 kw generators and 50,000-100,000 kva transformers and other heavy and large-capacity electric machines and apparatuses.

The recently manufactured 200,000 kva transformer has twice as large capacity as that of the 100,000 kva transformer produced last year, though it weighs only 13 per cent more than the latter. It is so designed as to regulate voltage under loaded condition unlike the old one that regulates it under unloaded condition. Particularly to be noted is that a complete remote control system has been introduced in voltage regulation.

20-Metre Lathe

At the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant, one of the heavy machine-producing centres, a 20-metre lathe "Chungsong" (Loyalty) was turned out in only three months.

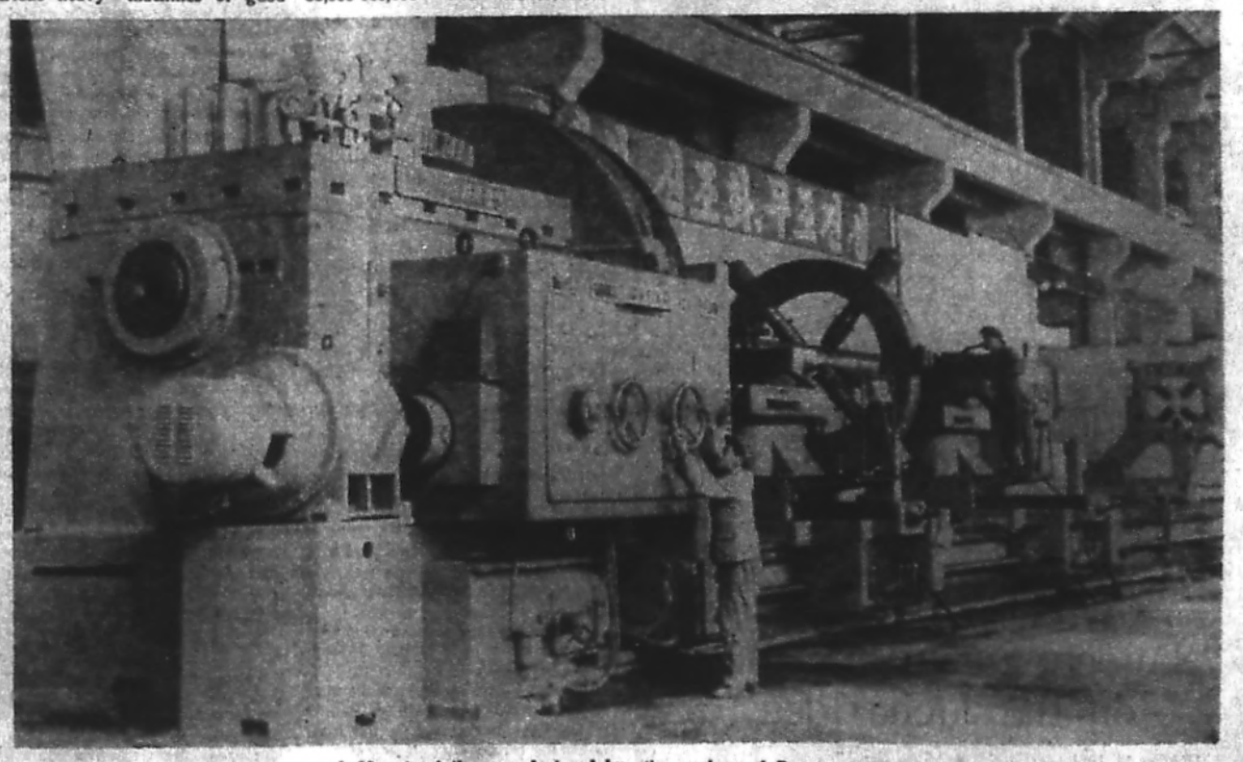
This is another proud achievement gained through the dynamic movement to let one heavy machine tool make another.

This lathe manufactured with our own technique and equipment according to our own design is able to cut such object 20 metres in length, 3,150 millimetres in diameter and 200 tons in weight.

The production of this lathe provides new opportunities for the workers of Ryongsong to raise the technical revolution to a new, higher plane and mass-produce machines and equipment of greater efficiency and economic value which are needed to increase the nation's productive forces as a whole.

Besides, more than 50 sets of machine tools including 20 heavy ones were produced at this plant in half a year and they would help increase production capacity.

Kim Chan Song



A 20-metre lathe manufactured by the workers of Ryongsong

"LONG LIVE THE IMMORTAL JUCHE IDEA!"

"National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" Held in Tokyo with Large Attendance

A "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" was held with a large attendance in Tokyo on October 13 under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung".

A photo exhibition was arranged in the meeting place, at which a portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect.

On display there were "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works", "Kim Il Sung: Biography", "Among the People" and immortal classic works of the leader and many other books and materials dealing with his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty traits.

Hong Gi Mun, head, and members, of the delegation of the parliamentary group of our country which had attended the 61st General Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, were invited to the seminar.

Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), was also present.

Attending the seminar were Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists; Yasunobu Kuriki, Representative of the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung"; Toshio Ueda, honorary professor of Tokyo University; Kaname Hayashi, professor of Kanto Gakuin University; Masaki Yoshimoto, professor of Hosei University; Setsuko Yanagita, professor of Utsunomiya University; Mitsue Kobayashi, professor of Ibaraki University; and other prominent scholars and personages of Japan.

Also present were representatives of more than 60 study groups and social organizations, above 600 in all, in the 16 administrative districts—metropolis, Hokkaido and prefecture—which included the "Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the teachers in Nerima Ward, Tokyo; "Societies for the Study of Works of Kim Il Sung" in Ogawamura, Saitama, Ibaraki University, Fukushima; the Japan "Youth Society for the Study of the Juche Idea"; the "Youth Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" in Tokyo; the "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea" of national railway workers in Tokyo; the Tokyo "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea"; the "Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" in Sumita, of teachers of the northern district, teachers of Ota, in Toshima, in Suginami, Senshu University and the College of Foreign Studies in Tokyo; the "Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Niigata University, Fukui University, Shizuoka, Yodogada of Osaka, young workers in Nishinari of Osaka, Amagasaki, Sapporo in Hokkaido and Towata in Aomori; the "Institutes of Korean Affairs" of Chuo University, Setagaya, Saitama, Kanagawa, Yokohama Federation of Trade Unions, Gumma, Chiba University, Aichi University, Kansai Gakuin University; the Kanagawa and Zushi "Japan-Korea Women's Councils"; Tokorozawa "Women's Society for the Study of the Korean Affairs" and "Study Circle", "Korean Film Appreciating Society", Japan-Korea Association and Teachers Union.

A letter to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the seminar with the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

Jun Orui, Chief Secretary of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, made an opening address on behalf of the sponsor organizations.

He said that the current national seminar would mark an occasion for making a great contribution to a more deep-going study of the unique ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung with the immortal Juche idea as their quintessence and to the struggle for democracy and social progress in Japan and world peace.

Akira Iwai, Representative Member of the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange, who was a guest at the seminar made a congratulatory speech.

He stressed: "The Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the unswerving guideline on which we Japanese workers should take a firm hold."

Takeo Takagi, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, in his congratulatory speech, said: **I have no need to mention here how powerfully the Juche idea inspires the people of the third world countries and what great vitality it displays in the world. Today it is an irresistible trend of the times to study the Juche idea.**

He emphasized that the Juche idea is displaying a tremendous vitality as the "core in nursing fresh national strength".

Hong Gi Mun, head of the delegation of the parliamentary group of our country, also made a congratulatory speech at the seminar.

Messages of greetings from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Honorary President of Ritsumeikan University; Yuichi Ochi, President of the Japan Science Council; Yawara Hata, Governor of Saitama Prefecture; Tokuji Kameda, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; and other personages of Japan and other countries.

Kaoru Yasui made the report under the title "**The Ideological and Theoretical System of President Kim Il Sung and the Basic Viewpoint of Our Studies**".

During the interval after the morning session, the attendants saw the immortal classic works of the President and photographs showing his greatness on display. They chatted with each other talking about the brilliant revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung and exchanging experiences they had accumulated in the course of studying the Juche idea.

A "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" now in session

The attendants, led by the members of the Towata, Aomori, "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea", loudly sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in Korean and Japanese and the song "Let Us Study the Juche Idea" written and composed by those members, making the meeting place overflow with infinite reverence for the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

At the afternoon session, Chinya Kawamura, professor of Yokohama National University and member of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, read a paper entitled "the Juche Idea and Its Evolution"; Mikiyasu Uchigashima, member of the Tokyo "Youth Society for the Study of the Juche Idea", a paper entitled "the Embodiment of the Juche Idea and the Leadership of President Kim Il Sung over the Masses"; Reiko Hirose, member of the Kanagawa Japan-DPRK Academy of Social Sciences and social scientists were introduced amid stormy applause.

Introduced there were messages of greetings from the "Study Group of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Finland; Bayad De Maria, Representative of the Brazilian "Society for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Algeria; the "Study Committee of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; Ichio Asukata, Mayor of Yokohama, Japan; Ryoichi Kuroda, Governor of Osaka Prefecture; Hiroshi Suekawa, Korea Women's Council, a paper entitled "the Reunification of North and South Korea and the South Korean Question"; and Jun Orui, professor of Toyo University and Chief Secretary of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, a paper entitled "Contradictions among the US, Japanese and South Korean Reactionaries and Historical Understanding of the Present Times".

Representatives of study groups from all parts of Japan made speeches.

The speakers referred to the precious experiences and successes made in the course of studying the great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung. They unanimously stressed that the great revolutionary ideas and theories of the President are entirely original ideas which brought about a revolutionary change in the development of Marxist-Leninist theories and they form immortal Kimilsungism, the revolutionary banner representing the Juche era.

With a feeling of boundless respect they reverentially wished President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, good health and a long life.

A declaration in the name of the seminar was adopted at the seminar amid the applause of the attendants.

Yasunobu Kuriki, Representative of the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" made a closing speech.

Stressing that the great success made at the seminar is attributable, above all, to the great vitality of the Juche idea and Kimilsungism with the Juche idea as its quintessence, he said:

Why should we Japanese people study and learn from Kimilsungism with the Juche idea as its quintessence?. This is because the Juche idea founded by great President Kim Il Sung and his theoretical system give a clear answer to the demand of the present time when the oppressed peoples of the world are fighting to regain Juche which they had been deprived of under the protracted oppression and in poverty.

This is also because the Juche idea fully reflects the demand of the world revolution and the era of independence.

At today's seminar Mr. Kaoru Yasui gave a clear definition that Kimilsungism is the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as the quintessence. This is of epochal significance.

We should study the ideas and theories of great President Kim Il Sung—Kimilsungism.

We should deeply study great Kimilsungism because it is imperative for us to learn from the outstanding strategies and tactics of President Kim Il Sung in pushing ahead with the struggle for defending Japan's independence, peace and democracy.

Today we decided to call the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as the quintessence Kimilsungism. This means that we confirmed that the great Juche idea is not a theory for the sake of theory but a great idea which we should study and learn from as a weapon of practice.

He expressed the resolve of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" to further strengthen their relations, raise the level of study of the Juche idea and make tireless efforts to disseminate and propagate Kimilsungism among the broader sections of Japanese people.

He said: **"Our study of Kimilsungism is not only to study it as an idea and theory but also to take it as the guiding compass of action indicating a correct orientation of struggle."**

The holding in Tokyo of the "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" with a large attendance means **that an international conference on Kimilsungism will be placed on the order of the day, he stressed. He reverentially wished the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.**

He concluded his closing speech, shouting **"Long live the immortal Juche idea!"** and "Long live friendship between Japan and Korea!"

The seminar closed with a loud chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

(KNS-KCNA)

DECLARATION

Japanese people of broad strata representing research workers, workers, students and women gathered at one place, held a "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung" and achieved a big success at a time when the Japan-Korea question was assuming ever greater importance and the Japanese people's interest in it was increasing. This carries a very great significance.

In particular, it was a great encouragement to us and further accentuated the historic significance of today's seminar that the delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had attended the General Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union participated in the seminar as a guest and its delegate made a congratulatory speech as an intimate friend studying and learning from the Juche idea together with us.

The system of ideas and theories founded by President Kim Il Sung is based on the Juche idea—man is the master of everything, it is also for the good of man that nature and society are transformed, man is the most precious treasure and is the most powerful in the world—and it gives the first formulation as a universal theory that the revolution and construction in each country are pushed ahead by the independence and creativeness of its people through the embodiment of the Juche idea.

The system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung has carried forward Marxism-Leninism and, at the same time, brought it creatively to a higher level in conformity with the demand of the new stage of the development of world history at which the revolution and construction work of the people aspiring to national liberation for the defence of independence and for democracy, peace and socialism are being carried out in a concrete form in various regions and countries on the globe. Therefore, the system of ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung forms a consistent system covering broad spheres including Juche philosophy and theory on mass leadership, and it can be naturally called Kimilsungism.

At this seminar we confirm and declare this on the basis of the successes of profound studies and discussions.

The confirmation of Kimilsungism means that future research and study will enter a new stage and this seminar marked an epochal occasion for this.

The success of this seminar also indicates that the interest of the Japanese people in Korea has been further heightened since the Kim Dae Jung case and the Hayakawa and Tachikawa case and it is an expression of the firm determination of the Japanese people to fight against the collusion between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which has been more clearly disclosed since the "August 15 shooting incident".

We warmly support the democratic, save-the-nation struggle of the south Korean patriotic people who have risen valiantly in the hardships of death and harden our determination to fight, taking concerted action with them.

We more deeply confirm at this seminar that the independent, peaceful reunification of north and south Korea based on the July 4 North-South Joint Statement is the only correct road and only when it is realized, can Japan-Korea relations be normalized and it is the most urgent task in achieving peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We consider and proclaim here that it is one of the most important links in the struggle for defending Japan's democracy and peace to strengthen unity and solidarity with the Korean citizens in Japan rallied around Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and jointly fight against the untenable suppression of Chongryon and **it is our immediate task to profoundly study and widely disseminate Kimilsungism.**

"National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea"

October 13, 1974

The Juche Idea Founded by President KIM IL SUNG Brightly Lights the Road Ahead of Human History and Powerfully Inspires the Struggle of the Progressive People the World Over

Report of Kaoru Yasui at the Seminar (Partial Text)

Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, made the report under the title "The Ideological and Theoretical System of President Kim Il Sung and the Basic Viewpoint of Our Studies" at a "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Tokyo on October 13.

In his report Kaoru Yasui said:

The ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung is so wide in breadth and rich in content that it should be called the "Encyclopedia of Modern Times" and in order to make a correct study of it, we should adopt an unswerving basic attitude and basic viewpoint in addressing ourselves to it.

I would like to raise the question of the historic position of the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and clarify the relations between the inheritance of Marxism-Leninism and the originality of President Kim Il Sung.

Saying that we live in an era vastly differing from the time when the founders of Marxism-Leninism lived, the reporter emphasized:

The ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as its quintessence is an original ideological and theoretical system that has creatively applied and developed the universal truth advanced by the founders of Marxism-Leninism to suit the change of the times and the historical conditions and national peculiarities of Korea and given comprehensive answers to all the questions which were not raised in the past, but were raised only in our era.

President Kim Il Sung taught about this:

"...our Party has so far been guided by the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism in leading the revolution and construction and referred to in no small measure what the founders of Marxism-Leninism advanced or carried into practice. But, many of what we have done are what our Party solved in an original way by creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the historical conditions and national peculiarities of our country. And we solved some problems, which had not been raised at the stage of Marx and Lenin and could not be foreseen owing to the conditions of the times, by using our brains and with our own efforts".

I have deeply delved into, pondered over and studied the question of relations between inheritance of Marxism-Leninism and the originality of President Kim Il Sung for a long period.

President Kim Il Sung has always firmly adhered to the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, basing himself on its revolutionary essence.

But, the ideological and theoretical system of the President with the Juche idea as its quintessence is not a mere inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism. It has its originality distinguishing itself from the old ones not only in the content of ideology and theory but in its structural system itself.

In this respect, the relations between President Kim Il Sung and Marxism-Leninism radically differ from the relations between Lenin and Marxism.

Because, as I said above, Lenin developed Marxism into Marxism-Leninism in the age of monopoly capitalism—imperialism and his theory of imperialism and other important theories were assembled within the framework of the structural system of Marxism.

President Kim Il Sung has brought an epochal turn in the development of Marxism-Leninism by creating an original structural system with the theories of revolution and construction and revolutionary method of leadership based on the Juche idea as the main content.

While respecting the historic legacies of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, we should pay attention to and make a profound and correct study of the originality of President Kim Il Sung who has brought about an epochal turn in the development of Marxism-Leninism, thus developing it to the highest position.

As seen above, the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as its quintessence occupies the highest position in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and is the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our times.

In the past, I termed this ideological and theoretical system "Marxism-Leninism of our times." **But today I can call it "Kimilsungism" without hesitation.** I have come to this conclusion after a long meditation and studies.

I am following with deep attention the fact that these days there are appearing people among students, youths and workers of Japan who, moved by the great vitality of Kimilsungism, are striving to make themselves steadfast Kimilsungists by studying, learning and grasping it.

I sincerely hope that all these young people will correctly grasp the position of Kimilsungism in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism and carry on a faithful research and study of the precious historic legacies left behind by the founders of Marxism-Leninism and the outstanding originality of President Kim Il Sung, placing both of them within the field of vision.

At the same time, I earnestly hope that after today's significant seminar the scientists well versed in Marxism-Leninism will confirm the historic position of Kimilsungism in the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

President Kim Il Sung wisely taught about the most important nature and characteristics of our times with brilliant penetration seeing through the essence of things in whatever complicated circumstances.

It is the teaching that ours is the era of Juche. This teaching is boundlessly deep in meaning and content. We students of the Juche idea are apt to think that it is natural that ours is the era of Juche. But, it was only the brilliant penetration of President Kim Il Sung that could exactly point out this when no one had a clear understanding of this.

Bearing this deep in mind, we should thoroughly study the profound meaning and content of the teaching of the President.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today progressive people in the world want to live in accordance with the Juche idea and many countries demand independence. No one wants to be subjugated by others. No nation will tolerate interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity. Not only the socialist countries but also the newly independent countries oppose foreign interference and restrictions, and are taking the road to independence and self-reliance. Even capitalist countries do not want to blindly follow big powers any longer but are demanding the right of independent actions. The world's people are now demanding the Juche idea and many countries are on the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time."

Saying here that the world progressive people want to live in accordance with the Juche idea in our times, President Kim Il Sung points out that not only the socialist countries but also the newly independent countries and even capitalist countries want to take the road of independence. We must pay attention to this.

We live in such era of Juche.

I have dwelt on the importance of the wise teaching of President Kim Il Sung that ours is the era of Juche. This teaching clarifies for itself that Kimilsungism with the Juche idea as its quintessence is the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method of our times.

(Continued on Page 5)

"The Juche Idea Is an Idea Which Calls for Stepping Up the Revolution and Construction Relying on the Masses of the People"

—Attendants of the Seminar Laud the Juche Idea—

In his paper entitled "The Juche Idea and Its Evolution" Chinya Kawamura, Member of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, pointed out:

In his answers given in June to questions raised by the Secretary General of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, President Kim Il Sung said:

"The word Juche widely known to the world today is a term standing for the idea that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. Revolution can neither be exported nor imported, nor can it be made by another people in one's stead. The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves. Therefore, the people of each country should solve all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands, in the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country."

The Juche idea is an idea which calls for stepping up the revolution and construction by thoroughly overcoming bureaucratism and flunkeyism, going among the masses of the people and relying on them.

The Juche idea is based on the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in Korea in the 1930's and it came into being as a reflection of the demand of the times when imperialism is falling into decay and ruin and the oppressed nations which were backward in the past made their appearance on the stage of history and assumed a new position and role.

He said: Examination of the process in which the Juche idea found embodiment makes clear some important problems.

Firstly, it clearly indicates the course of transition to communism following the establishment of the socialist system, and secondly, it concretely clarifies the questions as to what triumphant socialist society is, how to go over from socialism to communism and what communist society is.

In the last part of his paper he noted:

I respectfully wish good health and a long life to President Kim Il Sung, an outstanding thinker and theorist, who liberated the Korean people from the dark rule of Japanese imperialism and has solidly built up the northern half of the Republic into a firm revolutionary base.

In his paper entitled "The Embodiment of the Juche Idea and the Leadership of President Kim Il Sung over the Masses", Mikiyasu Uchigashima, Member of the Tokyo "Youth Society for the Study of the Juche Idea", pointed out:

The people of the world revere President Kim Il Sung as the supreme leader. It is because he founded great Kimilsungism and accomplished immortal exploits for the revolution and because he has lofty virtues.

Great Kimilsungism originated by the President is the acme of the revolutionary idea of the working class reflecting the requirement of the new age. And it is a great idea which has brought about the "revolutionary turn of Marxism-Leninism".

As a reflection of the demand of the new era, Kimilsungism is quite different from the ideas of the preceding period in structural system, too.

The gist of Kimilsungism is the Juche idea. Kimilsungism, based on the Juche idea, consists of strategy and tactics, theory and the method of leadership over the masses that arise in the revolution and construction. Herein lie the greatness and originality of this idea, he said and continued:

Out of the three factors that form Kimilsungism, the theory on the leadership over the masses which has been systematized for the first time on the basis of the Juche idea holds a very important position along with the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung's art of leadership and his method of leadership are of very wide range and deep in content.

The President's great theory of the leadership over the masses is a living textbook whose invincible power and correctness have fully been proved through his revolutionary struggle over half a century.

All the facts show clearly that President Kim Il Sung is the great revolutionary leader whose appearance was craved for by mankind for a long time, the sole centre of the international communist movement and the eternal leader who ensures the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

To protect and follow President Kim Il Sung—this is a worthy common task set before all the peoples who aspire after progress and democracy.

In the last part of his paper, he evinced his resolve to dedicate his youthful energy to more deeply studying the Juche idea and applying it in the actual struggle, and said:

We regard it as our boundless honour to study all the ideas, theories and methods of President Kim Il Sung and make ourselves Kimilsungists. We are convinced that this alone is the way of correctly developing the struggle of the Japanese people.

In her paper captioned "The Reunification of North and South Korea and the South Korean Question" Reiko Hirose, Member of the Kanagawa "Japan-Korea Women's Council", stressed that ever since the immediate post-liberation days the great leader President Kim Il Sung has always been concerned to achieve the country's reunification. She stated:

In his historic speech delivered on August 6, 1971 the great leader President Kim Il Sung, advancing the line of wide-range negotiation between the north and the south, said:

"Apart from the question as to whether or not the south Korean rulers accept our 8-point peaceful reunification programme, why are they, if they truly want the reunification of the country, afraid of contacts and negotiations between the north and the south?

We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."

She referred to the following fact:

Thanks to the wise leadership of the leader the road to north-south dialogue was opened and the North-South Joint Statement was made public. But under the patronage of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists, the Pak Jung Hi clique, while totally violating the points agreed upon between the north and the south, put forward the proposal for the "simultaneous admission to the UN" of north and south Korea in an attempt to freeze the division of Korea and step up the "two Koreas" plot internationally.

All this, she stressed, shows which side, the north or the south, is truly striving to achieve the country's reunification independently and peacefully on democratic principles. Then she noted:

At present many countries and broad people of the world highly appraise the five-point programme of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung and unanimously wish to see its realization.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea is hampering Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, croaking about the "threat from the north".

She emphasized:

There can be no "provocation from the north". This we knew clearly through our visit to the Republic.

Under the wise leadership of illustrious President Kim Il Sung, Korea's reunification will surely be realized.

In his paper entitled "Contradictions among the US, Japanese and South Korean Reactionaries and the Historical Understanding of the Present Times", Jun Orui, Professor of Toyo University and Chief Secretary of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, referred to the situation of south Korea where great confusion prevails with the "case of shooting at Pak Jung Hi" as a momentum. He said: In an attempt to maintain their rule the Pak Jung Hi clique who are in a quandary owing to the mounting struggle of the people are now resorting more and more to fascist repression. On the other hand, they are indulging in getting military and economic "aid" from the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists and are selling off national interests lock, stock and barrel.

Pointing out that US imperialism is intensifying its rule over south Korea and persistently opposing Korea's independent, peaceful reunification and that in conspiracy with US imperialism Japan is also playing a vicious role in accelerating the freezing of the division of Korea, he remarked:

No matter how desperately they may try, the US, Japanese and south Korean reactionary forces cannot repress the resistance of the people. Their internal contradictions will further be intensified and they will certainly be ruined by the struggle of peoples of Korea, Japan and the rest of Asia.

He said:

The Juche idea based on the independence and self-sustenance of individuals and the people is an idea which shines bright in the history of the world, the thought history of the world and the sole guiding principle of struggle in the highest stage that leads the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of the world demanding national liberation, freedom, independence and revolution.

Saying that under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people who are firmly united as one around him are now advancing vigorously along an untrodden path, he noted that world imperialism is going to ruin and socialism is emerging victorious.

World history is making the third world in Asia, Africa and Latin America appear on the stage of history. Especially, it finds concentric expression in Korea of Asia.

He said that it is the way of bringing about the brilliant victory of the people to correctly grasp the Korean method of revolution and take it for a model.

(KNS-KCNA)

(Continued from Page 4)

President Kim Il Sung gave clear answers as to what the Juche idea means from various angles. It is well known that especially the following words are often quoted:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful. All our work is for the people and its success depends on the way we work with them. Education is an important aspect of the work with men."

These words of President Kim Il Sung lead me to deep thought. Marx defined that man is the totality of the social relations.

This expounded that man is restricted by social relations and class relations.

On this President Kim Il Sung clarified in an overall way the social nature of man who plays the leading role in the development of history by defining man as the social being who regards independence as his life.

Man does not want to blindly obey the objective law of nature and society and constantly transforms the world to suit his goal, will and demand as the master of nature and society.

Korean revolution which makes advance under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung is the epochal revolution in the social system and a thoroughgoing human revolution, I think.

Next, I will refer to the question of the relations between theory and practice.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"All the policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake; it is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country that we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the Juche idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life. To have a deep understanding of the Juche idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality."

As is clear in these words of President Kim Il Sung, the Juche idea and the entire ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as its quintessence are not a theory for theory's sake. But they have been advanced and developed in the flame of the struggle for Korea's liberation and revolution and construction, which has gone through many difficulties and trials.

We must firmly base on these points the viewpoint of our study.

Referring to the fact that the great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung is embodied in all fields of the revolution and construction of our country, he pointed out:

We should deeply reflect on the stand of the Japanese scientists and intellectuals by studying the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung.

It is nearly 50 years since I made my first contact with Marxism-Leninism in my youth.

During this period, I have learned much from the historical legacies of the founders of Marxism-Leninism.

But, in this course of study I have always felt impatience. Because the founders of Marxism-Leninism lived in a time totally different from mine and formed their ideas and theories, subjected to restrictions by the historical conditions of that time.

Such impatience vanished when I made contact with the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the Juche idea as its quintessence.

This is because Kimilsungism is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which I live and it gives clear answers to the questions which I think deeply.

Therefore, I feel deepest respect and gratitude for President Kim Il Sung.

The best way of expressing this feeling of respect and gratitude, I firmly believe, is that we find our own ideological and theoretical system suited to the historical conditions and national peculiarities of Japan and advance history by studying the ideological and theoretical system of President Kim Il Sung with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence and drawing lessons from it with a modest attitude of always obeying the truth, maintaining the steadfast Juche character as scientists of Japan.

I made today's report on the basis of this faith.

A mark of the torch was hanging on the background of the platform, which symbolizes the great vitality of the immortal Juche idea.

The Juche idea which was propounded and has developed in the flames of the struggle for Korea's liberation and revolution and construction which has gone through many difficulties and trials is the beacon brightly illumining the road of human history today and it powerfully inspires the struggle of the progressive people of the world.

He concluded his report, sincerely hoping that the flame of the immortal Juche idea will rage more furiously and reverentially wishing President Kim Il Sung, its founder, a long, long life in good health.

With an immeasurable joy over rich harvest members of the Sasan Co-op Farm in Sukchon county do thrashing with accelerated tempo

THRASHING GROUND BRIMFUL WITH JOY OVER BUMPER CROP

The Kupo Co-op Farm is situated in a corner of Hwangju county, a county producing 150,000 tons of grain. The fields of this co-op farm are now astir with tractors engaged in rice sheave haulage and autumn ploughing. Farmers are busy thrashing plenty of grain. Combined threshers are used.

Under the bright rays of the great theses on the rural question, the Kupo Plain witnessed the richest harvest of crops since it came into being. The faces of co-op farmers are wreathed in smiles and they go in for thrashing, greatly animated.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...the harvest should be brought in properly on time, the grain efficiently thrashed and then stored properly."

Taking to heart the leader's teaching, the members of the co-op farm are now assiduously carrying on thrashing work to prevent even a slightest loss of grain.

The chairman of the co-op farm management board who was conducting me said: On our co-op farm the per *chongbo* yield of rice is estimated at 10 tons and maize 8.5 tons. The vast tracts of fields of the first and fourth workteams are expected to produce 18 tons of rice per *chongbo*, 21 tons at maximum. Our co-op farm, he added, will capture the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year.

Led by the chairman, I got to the thrashing ground where the members of sub-workteam No. 1 of the first workteam—"Ggotpanun Chonyo" (the Flower Girl) guardsmen—were at work.

They were quite high-spirited and energetic in their job.

Some were feeding rice sheaves to threshers, others were disposing of the rice piled in heaps and still others were loading lorries with rice carefully sifted from the chaff.

They took the lead in previous farming, proving themselves worthy of the "Ggotpanun Chonyo" guardsmen. Now, in the thrashing drive, too, they were firmly determined not to concede the first place.

As time went by, more and more rice crops were pouring down from threshers to be heaped up like mountains, because the co-op farmers were hurrying with their work through a vigorous "speed campaign".

The sub-workteam leader said to me: Ears of rice ripened so well. After thrashing work we find that the per *chongbo* rice output of our sub-workteam is 400-500 kg greater than the estimated yield.

Then he told me this story:

Thanks to the favour of the leader, the water of the Ojidon Irrigation System flows into our farm's fertile paddies along the 40 km-long irrigation canal.

The water sprinkling irrigation system has also been introduced into hillside fields. Orchards lying on slopes are supplied with as much water as they need. So, we can reap rich and stable harvests every year under any adverse weather condition.

Our co-op farm has 7.5 tractors (in terms of 15 hp units) per 100 *chongbo* of arable land and many trailer farm implements. The state supplies to our farm large quantities of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and weed killers every year.

In order to make a big leap forward in agricultural production this year, the year marking the significant 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question, our co-op farm did all farm work assiduously and minutely from the outset of the year.

As was taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our co-op farmers grew the rice plants strong and actively pushed ahead with mechanization of farm work. We performed all our work effectively and timely, while doing it easily. We did our farming scientifically and technically. This is how we have gathered in bounteous crop this year.

Listening to the sub-workteam leader, I gazed at the thrashing ground. In a minute several tons of grain were piled high here and there. The thrashing battle became more intensified with the lapse of time.

Before noon there appeared on a board of the thrashing ground a flash news—the daily plan of the sub-workteam has been overfulfilled by 50 per cent. Reading the flash, co-op farmers said: We'll carry out today's assignments at 300 per cent for sure.

The co-op farmers here are working like blazes with boundless honour and great pride, because they are now in a position to scale the grain height of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and make a loyal report to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. All of them are filled with an adamant resolve to capture even the grain height of 10 million tons at a breath.

Sim Nung Mok

Another Great Monumental Structure Completed—Yontan Reservoir

The workers and technicians of the Ojidon Combined Irrigation Construction Office who had been carrying on a vigorous "speed campaign" upholding the line of grand socialist construction set forth by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought to completion the Yontan Reservoir, one of the magnificent nature-remaking projects.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The large-scale irrigation projects now under way should be completed at an early date and more new projects undertaken. Existing irrigation facilities should be adjusted and reinforced for more effective use."

Concerned to make our perfect irrigation system produce greater results, the great leader initiated the construction of the Yontan Reservoir in the central region of the country and personally designated the site for its dykes. Since then he gave instructions on more than 20 occasions. He guided the reservoir project down to details, clearly indicating the orientation for designing and the ways for building operations.

The builders of the reservoir had a firm conviction that there will be nothing impossible for them when they go ahead under the guidance of the leader. So they stepped up all their work in a blitz way, filled with ambitious spirit and great enthusiasm.

Marvelous wisdom was displayed by the constructors, because they were burning with a sheer desire to carry the leader's teaching through to the end.

When a great difficulty arose in transporting a huge amount of concrete mixtures for the construction of the water drawing tower and other projects, they boldly suspended a 100-metre long bridge over a section and carried the concrete mixtures by belt conveyer, thereby hastening the day of commissioning a great deal.

In concrete mixing and tamping too, they raised work efficiency ten to fifteen times, employing new work methods.

During the whole period of the reservoir project, they introduced over 70 technical innovation proposals in their work. Thus they increased the proportion of mechanized operations to more than 95 per cent and markedly accelerated construction speed while saving tens of thousands of mandays of labour and doing their work easily.

This is how the Yontan Reservoir, a giant monumental creation in the era of the Workers' Party, was built in a short space of time on the Hwangju-chon River which flows down skirting round rugged mountains.

The Yontan Reservoir is a splendid reservoir. It is very big in scale and furnished with modern technical equipment. Its water can be used in a comprehensive and rational way.

This reservoir is of great significance in feeding life-giving water to over 20,000 *chongbo* of land on the Hwangjukindung Plain and in 36 villages of a town and two counties and in ensuring industrial water.

Li Chan Sun

A view of the Yontan Reservoir built in accordance with the great plan mapped out by the leader

The Struggle of the South Korean Journalists Is a Righteous, Patriotic One for the Basic Right of the Press and for Democracy

☆

Statement of KJU Issued, Meeting of Pyongyang Journalists and Editors Held

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union published a statement on October 26 supporting the struggle of south Korean men of the press against the high-handed suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The statement pointed in detail to the furious struggle of the journalists against the outrageous press gag on the part of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, which coincided with the expanding struggle of south Korean youth and students and people for the right to existence and freedom. It expressed full support to the south Korean journalists in their struggle for the basic right of the press and for democracy.

Referring to the fact that ever since they wrested power at the point of the bayonet the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique harshly suppressed the journalists and their press activities, for the foul purpose of concealing their treacheries, justifying their fascist ruling system and realizing their wild ambition for long-term office, the statement pungently denounced with bitter national resentment the fascist suppression of the press by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

It said that no matter how desperately the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique may try to muzzle the press at the instigation of the US and Japanese aggressors, they can never bar the struggle of the south Korean men of the press who treasure justice and truth and stressed that the Pak Jung Hi clique must stop at once their fascist suppression of the press and fully guarantee the freedom of the press and the democratic rights of the people.

It emphasized that the men of the press in south Korea should support and encourage in every way the struggle of the south Korean students and people against fascism and for democracy to win campus freedom and democracy and fight with redoubled vigour to destroy the "revitalized" dictatorial system of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique through an artillery barrage of the press media and to achieve the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, the statement noted that the CC of the Korean Journalists Union will, in the future, too, as in the past, resolutely support and encourage with might and main the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean journalists and people.

On October 26 a meeting of Pyongyang journalists and editors supporting the struggle of the south Korean men of the press and denouncing the suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was held at the People's Palace of Culture with the attendance of thousands of journalists and editors.

A meeting of Pyongyang journalists and editors held to support the struggle of the south Korean men of the press and denounce the press gag by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

JOURNALISTS' STRUGGLE SPREADS ACROSS SOUTH KOREA

Men of the press in south Korea have risen in a struggle against the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's suppression of the freedom of speech.

On October 24, over 180 reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" in Seoul called a strike and those of "Radio Tonga" joined in this struggle.

Earlier, at a meeting they adopted a declaration and a resolution opposing the gag upon the press and demanding the guarantee of the freedom of speech and decided to make them known through "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga". But the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and some cowards on the leading staff of the paper prevented it. So the reporters went on a strike in stern protest against them.

The strike resulted in suspending the evening issue of the paper and stopping the broadcasting of "Radio Tonga".

Taken aback by the vigorous advance of the journalists, the authorities concerned had no choice but to accept their demands.

Thus, the paper "Tonga Ilbo" succeeded in carrying the texts of the "declaration for realizing the freedom of the press" and resolution of the journalists and news items on the anti-"government" struggle, the reporting of which was prohibited by Pak Jung Hi's gang of special agents. "Radio Tonga" resumed its broadcasting that evening. It aired the news of the anti-"government" meeting of Catholics held that day.

Some time ago the Pak Jung Hi bandits took a fascist measure ordering the press organs "not to report on the anti-government demonstration, the difficult situation of the south Korean economy and the political disturbance of South Viet Nam."

When the reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" refused to obey their fascist press censorship, they arrested four reporters including the director of the editing bureau of the paper and persecuted them. Enraged at this, reporters held a meeting and called a strike as mentioned above.

On the 25th, more than 100 reporters of "Seoul Sinmun" had a meeting and issued a declaration in which they maintained that "newspapers should not simply remain silent about reality, running counter to the right of the people to get information".

On the 26th, reporters of the news agency "Sisa Tongshin" numbering more than 80 held a "meeting declaring the freedom of speech". At the meeting, they sharply exposed and condemned the fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have trampled underfoot and stamped out all forms of democracy in south Korea. And they adopted a three-point resolution.

In the resolution they pledged themselves to fight staunchly to "report the truth and defend the freedom of speech".

In response to their struggle, meetings were held by reporters of "Hanguk Ilbo", "Choson Ilbo", "Chungang Ilbo", "Kyonghyang Sinmun" and "Kukje Sinbo", and "Radio Tongyang", "Radio Munhwa", "Radio Chungang" and the news agencies "Tongyang Tongshin" and "Haptong Tongshin". The attendants strongly protested against the ferocious press gag by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and made a firm determination to fight to the end for the freedom of press activities.

The struggle of the pressmen has rapidly spread throughout south Korea.

On the 25th and the 26th, the reporters of local press such as "Chonnam Maeil", "Chonnam Ilbo", "Radio Chonil", "Kangwon Ilbo" "Radio Chunchon Munhwa", "Chungnam Ilbo", "Ryongnam Ilbo", "Maeil Sinmun" and "Pusan Ilbo" rose as one demanding the freedom of speech.

On the 25th, the reporters of "Radio Taegu Munhwa" held a meeting at which they adopted a resolution to wage a struggle—to "strive to report the truth," "reject any outside pressure" on the press activities and to "endeavour to secure the freedom of the press and radio broadcasting so that the will of the people of all strata may be fully reflected".

At a meeting on the 26th, the reporters of "Chonbuk Sinmun" adopted a resolution which reads in part: "Deeply conscious of the historical mission of the men of the press we will maintain the attitude of discharging the basic duty of journalists in order to fully ensure the right of the people to get information, as dictated by our conscience."

The "Hanguk Journalists Association" published a statement supporting the struggle of the reporters.

The south Korean journalists who love justice and truth rose to resist the atrocious suppression of the press by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique. This is a just action to fulfil their duty they assumed before the society and the nation, a most righteous struggle to devote themselves to the realization of social justice as the pressmen and part of the anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the south Korean people.

With no fascist suppression can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique check the struggle of the south Korean pressmen who uphold justice and truth. (KCNA)

Declaration for Realizing the Freedom of the Press Published by the Journalists of "Tonga Ilbo"

We declare that the free activities of the press are the way of overcoming the unheard-of difficulties facing our society today.

With no pretext can freedom of the press, the basic social function for maintaining and developing a democratic society, be suppressed and no one can interfere in it.

We feel quite ashamed of the fact that the restoration of freedom of the press is demanded and the awakening of men of the press is urged outside the press, at churches, universities and colleges.

Originally, freedom of the press is the practical task of us men of the press and it is not granted by the permission of the authorities. We, therefore, declare that we will make all efforts to realize freedom of the press, the elementary demand for the existence of democratic society, not yielding to any repression going against freedom of the press and resolve as follows with our warm hearts:

1, determinedly reject with our firm unity any outside interference in the newspapers, radios and journals.

2, resolutely reject the access of members of the Central Intelligence Agency.

3, reject all the unreasonable taking of men of the press to the police.

4, in case men of the press are taken illegally to the police under any pretext, we will not leave the office till they are sent back to the office.

Anti-Pak Jung Hi Voices Rise High among Opposition Parties

Now in south Korea voices opposing Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorial policy and supporting the just struggle of the patriotic student youth and progressive men of the press come from opposition parties.

On October 25 the New Democratic Party made public a statement. In the statement the party condemned that "the present regime stamped out both the right of the people to know and the right to give information to the people by suppressing the press through the intelligence policy".

Then it declared that the "New Democratic Party, together with the whole nation, denounces such heinous press gag by the authorities and fully supports the just struggle declaration of men of the press" and demanded that the Pak Jung Hi clique "immediately discontinue the anachronistic suppression of the press and apologize to the people".

The Socialist Unity Party and the Democratic Unity Party also issued statements denouncing the suppressive measures of the fascist bandits against students.

In his statement the spokesman of the Socialist Unity Party said that the puppet Home Minister's fascist "special directive" aimed to arrest, imprison and punish the students who rose up in the demonstration struggle is an "unwarranted measure intended to deprive people of their basic rights", and demanded that this criminal measure be withdrawn immediately.

The Democratic Unity Party, in its statement, declared that the puppet Home Ministry's school closure directive is an "act designed to deprive students of their sacred freedom of learning". It urged that the "authorities should discontinue this act at once and eliminate the root cause of today's sad situation".

Kim Yong Sam, chief of the New Democratic Party, in his interview on the 21st with a special correspondent of the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun" in Seoul, said that it was imperative to revise the fascist "revitalized constitution".

He held that the fascist "revitalized constitution" should, first of all, be revised, so that the demand of the south Korean student youth for democratic freedoms and rights can be satisfied and Kim Dae Jung now in house detention can get freedom of activity.

He said: So long as the "revitalized constitution" is left intact there is no guarantee that arrests would not follow even if students and people are released. It is because the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique would again arrest them on the strength of this draconic law.

He noted: The Pak regime asserts that in south Korea the national assembly is functioning and democracy is ensured. But reality refutes its false remarks: there is virtually no national assembly and there is not even a faint semblance of democracy. (KCNA)

Puppet policemen arrest a Catholic father out in demonstration

Senior Member of Our Side to MAC Sternly Protests against Creation of Danger of Nuclear War by US Imperialism in Korea

The 355th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on October 25 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the fact that nuclear weapons and naval vessels carrying nuclear weapons are being introduced by the US imperialist aggressors into south Korea and all provocative acts committed by them against the northern half of the Republic in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, and he called the enemy side to task for this.

According to the testimony given recently by a retired rear admiral Larocque of the United States before a congressional joint committee on atomic energy, the US imperialist aggressors brought nuclear bombs and warheads into south Korea to keep them in "igloo-shaped, concrete storehouses".

On October 4 they sent again to south Korea the aircraft carrier "Midway" carrying nuclear weapons, which had docked at a south Korean port in April this year.

In the whole month of September the US imperialists mobilized their aggressive troops in south Korea, their fourth guided missile headquarters and huge armed forces of aggression such as A-company of the first battalion of the 42nd artillery and rocket-launching pads to the area near Sayori, 4.5 kilometres off from the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front, and successively conducted what they call "training test for operational readiness" and "guided missile launching exercises". On October 21 they again launched "Honest John" rocket in the vicinity of Sayori.

In the same period, the US imperialist aggressors staged a war exercise—"air-lifting" of the "Nike-Hercules" guided missile company near the DMZ—and conducted another war exercise on the west coast, firing tens of thousands of shells with guided missiles.

Going through the list of detailed cases, Major General Kim Poong Sup exposed the fact that the US imperialist aggressors brought nuclear bombs and warheads into south Korea and had war exercises with atomic weapons and guided missiles.

He declared that such moves aimed to ignite another war of aggression against the northern half of our Republic, encourage the south Korean puppet clique who are in a fix, being so isolated and rejected internally and externally, and instigate them to continue resorting to the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and war provocation manoeuvres and threaten the south Korean people who are fighting against the military fascist dictatorship.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side discontinue at once the criminal acts against our side, ship out of south Korea immediately all the illegally introduced lethal weapons and operational equipment including atomic weapons and guided missiles and take responsible measures against the recurrence of such crimes against us.

Earlier, Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side to the MAC, sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and a protest letter to W.E. McLeod, Senior Member of the enemy side, in connection with the most serious criminal acts perpetrated by the US imperialist aggressors in introducing nuclear weapons into south Korea, turning her still more into their nuclear attacking base and creating a danger of nuclear war in Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. (KCNA)

Trade Agreement Signed between DPRK and Kingdom of Norway Governments

An agreement on trade between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway was signed in Pyongyang on October 28.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and other personages concerned, and on the Norwegian side were the members of the government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Norway.

The agreement was signed by Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Einar Magnusen, Minister of Commerce and Shipping of the Kingdom of Norway, respectively on behalf of the governments of their countries.

Korean Film Week Opens in Tanzania

Recently the "Korean Film Week" was held in Tanzania under the auspices of the Tanga Provincial Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to a report from Dar es Salaam.

Present at the opening ceremony were Unkombale, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Tanganyika African National Union, Administrative Official of Tanga Province and Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, and functionaries in various fields of the province, and thousands of people in the province.

The week began with the screening of the Korean colour documentary "The President of the United Republic of Tanzania Visits Our Country".

Third World Countries Build Independent National Economy

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Historical experience shows that if newly independent peoples are to defend the gains of revolution and attain the prosperity of their countries and nations, they should destroy the old colonial ruling machine and set up a new, progressive social system, smash the subversive machinations of the foreign imperialists and domestic reactionary forces and deprive them of their economic footholds, and build an independent national economy and national culture."

Today in many third world countries a vigorous campaign has been going on to nationalize major economic branches, factories and other enterprises which were formerly owned by imperialists and their allies, domestic reactionaries, and put their natural resources at their disposal. In this course great success has been achieved.

In Algeria over 80 per cent of oil, 100 per cent of natural gas and oil pipe lines are now under state control and the state sector accounts for 80 per cent of gross industrial output value in the national economy. In Democratic Yemen the law on nationalization was enacted in November 1969; most of industries are now state-owned. In Burma the recent 10 years saw major industrial branches turned into the hands of the state.

In many other countries—Pakistan, Tanzania, Somalia, Iraq, Argentina and Peru, the colonial economic structures have been replaced with new ones, able to develop the national economy and exploit their natural resources in the interest of their own countries.

In order to develop their own industries the third world countries have taken steps to establish state-owned companies and make a large investment in industries. In the meantime they have channeled vast energies into the creation and consolidation of industries relying on domestic resources.

In Algeria, Sudan and other countries, machine-building, metallurgical, chemical and other heavy industries have been set up, making it possible to lay foundations for industrial development. The same success has been registered in Nepal. Newly-built cement factories, metal-working factories and textile mills use domestic raw materials and are managed by the efforts of its people.

In such countries as Syria, Iraq and Venezuela which abound in petroleum resources, main efforts are directed to the development of petroleum industry and in Peru where marine resources are found in abundance, priority is given to the development of shipbuilding and fish-processing industries to lay foundations of national industry.

The result is that many countries of the third world are now in a position to produce large quantities of heavy industrial goods and other goods and some of consumer goods and light industrial goods are exported.

In those countries where a preponderant majority of the population are engaged in farming, developing agriculture is urgent. From this, progressive land reform has been carried out in many countries to destroy the predatory ruling system in the countryside and the greater attention is directed to the diversified development of agriculture. Give priority to the development of agriculture—under this slogan Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and other countries have thrown their efforts into the expansion of areas under irrigation and crops.

In Somalia the areas under crops accounted for only 5 per cent in the past. The main reason was lack of water. To solve this problem, the construction of reservoirs has been undertaken extensively. Thus vast tracts of deserts and semi-deserts have been brought under irrigation. The total areas under cultivation have now reached one million hectares.

In Sri Lanka the years between May 1970 and September 1973 saw 11,000 irrigation projects of small scale completed. In Mexico some 3,100 irrigation projects are well under way. When these projects are completed life-giving water will find their way into some 200,000 hectares of land.

In Syria, too, irrigation projects are briskly being pushed ahead. The areas sown to wheat are steadily expanding and it has a total of 1.5 million hectares under wheat crops. In Tanzania, an annual average of 90,000 hectares of fallow land has been put under the plough. It is expected that by 1979 the total area under crops will reach 1.62 million hectares.

In such countries as Sudan, Guyana, Panama and Gambia, good success has been achieved in overcoming single crop farming, the consequence of colonial rule. This is the result of the energetic efforts of people in these countries. This has resulted in increasing the output of grain and other agricultural products, making it possible to gradually solve the food problem.

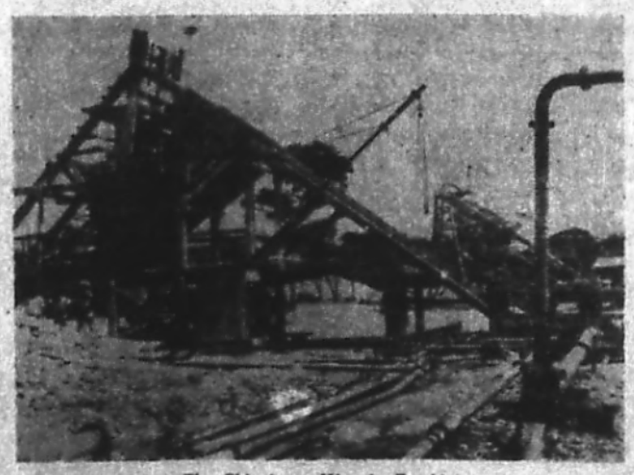
These countries—Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Mali, Cameroon and Trinidad and Tobago are directing great attention to developing their agriculture in a many-sided way, while putting the stress on the growth of grain production. Now the cultivation of jute, tea, cotton, pulse, coffee, cocoa and others is taking big strides.

The strenuous efforts to build an independent economy in the third world countries are conducive to building the solid material basis for political independence and achieving national prosperity.

All their brilliant achievements testify to the fact that these countries are confidently advancing along the path leading to a new life, under the revolutionary banner of independence and self-support.

Chong Do Suk

The Dar es Salaam Textile Mill in Tanzania



The Chisuluma Mine in Zambia

Zambia's National Day Celebrated Here

A photo exhibition was arranged on October 22 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang in the joint name of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Zambia Friendship Association on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zambia.

Present at the photo exhibition together with working people in the city were Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education and Chairman of the Korea-Zambia Friendship Association, and Song Gwan Jo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The attendants saw photos showing the successes achieved by the Zambian people under the guidance of President Kenneth David Kaunda since independence in firmly defending national independence against all aggressive and subversive acts of the imperialists and colonialists and building a new society under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Meanwhile, in honour of the national day of the Republic of Zambia "Rodong Sinmun" carried an article captioned "Glorious 10 Years of the Zambian People".

Extending the warm greetings of the Korean people to the Zambian people, the article highly evaluated the achievements made by the Zambian people in their struggle to build a new life and expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Zambia will be further developed in the days to come.

Other newspapers in our country also printed writings congratulating the Zambian people on their holiday.

Kim Yong Sun

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